

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Messages," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-10.

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| <p>3-1. What term denotes the command by whose authority a message is sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The drafter2. The releasing officer3. The originator4. The OOD <p>3-2. Who composes a message for release by the originator?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The drafter2. The releasing officer3. The CDO4. The OOD <p>3-3. Who authorizes the transmission of a message for, and in the name of, the originator?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The drafter2. The releasing officer3. The CDO4. The OOD <p>3-4. What type of message is destined for only one addressee?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message <p>3-5. When the originator believes it is necessary for the addressees to know the other addressees, what type of message is sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message | <p>3-6. When the originator believes it is unnecessary for the addressees to know the other addressees, what type of message is sent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message <p>3-7. What type of message has a wide, standard distribution?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A single-address message2. A multiple-address message3. A book message4. A general message <p>3-8. All messages of a given general message title are numbered in what way?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. By date-time group2. Serially3. Consecutively4. Letter-number combinations <p>3-9. What type of address is used when the originator desires to exclude an addressee?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Action address2. Exempt address3. Information address4. Single address <p>3-10. What phrase does the word <i>prosign</i> indicate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Procedure signal2. Procedure signature3. Procedure significance4. Procedure sign |
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3-11. What does an overscore over a prosign indicate?

1. The prosign is to be sent as separate characters
2. The prosign is to be sent as a single character
3. The prosign should not be sent until verified by the watch supervisor
4. The prosign can only be used in directional flashing light

3-12. The procedures for the use of prosigns are contained in what publication?

1. ACP 129
2. ATP 1, Vol. II
3. ATP 2, Vol. II
4. NTP 4

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-13 THROUGH 3-16, REFER TO FIGURE 3-1 IN THE TEXT. SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE MEANING OF THE PROSIGN LISTED IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. PROSIGN</u>	<u>B. MEANING</u>
3-13. AA	1. ALL AFTER
3-14. F	2. FROM
3-15. DE	3. GROUP COUNT
3-16. GR	4. DO NOT ANSWER

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-17 AND 3-18, REFER TO FIGURE 3-2 IN YOUR TEXT.

3-17. A total of how many prosigns are contained in the heading?

1. Seven
2. Eight
3. Nine
4. Ten

3-18. How many prosigns are shown after the text?

1. Five
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

3-19. Disregarding flaghoist signals, what are the three parts of a naval message?

1. Preamble, address, and text
2. Precedence, text, and ending
3. Address, text, and ending
4. Heading, text, and ending

3-20. What lines are the nonchangeable elements of the basic message format?

1. 1 through 3
2. 5 through 13
3. 14 through 16
4. 16 through 18

3-21. All format lines must appear in every message sent by a command.

1. True
2. False

3-22. What is the most complex part of a naval message?

1. The heading
2. The text
3. The ending
4. The ending procedure

3-23. In what three forms may a message be prepared for transmission?

1. Plaindress, codress, address
2. Codress, full address, abbreviated codress
3. Plaindress, address, shortdress
4. Plaindress, abbreviated plaindress, codress

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-24 THROUGH 3-27, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE COMPONENT IN THE NAVY MESSAGE FORMAT THAT INCLUDES THE ELEMENT IN COLUMN A.

<u>A. ELEMENT</u>	<u>B. COMPONENT</u>
3-24. Originator	1. Procedure
3-25. Message instructions	2. Preamble
3-26. Group count	3. Address
3-27. Call	4. Prefix
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3-28. How many components are included in the heading of a naval message?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four
3-29. What two elements must be used in the procedure component in visual communication?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The call and transmission instructions 2. The call and handling instructions 3. The call and transmission identification 4. The handling and transmission instructions
3-30. Which of the following groups of prosigns may be included as part of the transmission instructions?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F, XMT, DE, GR 2. T, G, F, L 3. T, G, F, DE 4. T, F, L, DE

NACK DE NRDL-L-P-101930Z OCT 96-FM NOPS
 -TO NACK-INFO NABC NOPE GR7
 BT UNCLAS BE PREPARED COMMENCE
 FUELING FIRST LIGHT BT

Figure 3A.—Visual admin message.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-31 AND 3-32, REFER TO FIGURE 3A.

- 3-31. What does the entire call element consist of?
1. NACK DE NRDL
 2. NACK DE NRDL-L
 3. NACK DE NRDL-P
 4. NACK DE NRDL-L-P
- 3-32. What is the call sign of the station being called?
1. NACK
 2. NRDL
 3. NOPS
 4. NABC
- 3-33. You visually send the following signal: NADG DE NRWL-T-P 102210Z OCT 96-FM NHCS-TO NADG-INFO NCFC NYES GR9 BT. What transmission instructions have you given NADG?
1. Repeat the message back
 2. Transmit the text only to all addressees in the address component
 3. Transmit the message to addressees in the address component
 4. Do not answer
- 3-34. What prosign should you include in the heading of a message the commanding officer wants repeated back?
1. F
 2. G
 3. L
 4. T

- 3-35. What prosign should be used when it is required that the station called report back when a message has been relayed?
1. F
 2. G
 3. L
 4. T
- 3-36. Which of the following information is NOT contained in the preamble of a naval message?
1. Operating signals
 2. Precedence
 3. Date-time group
 4. Originator's sign
- 3-37. Of the following sets of information, which one is in the proper sequence, as it would appear in a transmission?
1. Precedence, DTG, operating signal ZUI
 2. Precedence, operating signal ZUI, DTG
 3. DTG, precedence, operating signal ZUI
 4. Operating signal ZUI, precedence, DTG
- 3-38. What is the purpose of a precedence assigned to a message?
1. To state the relevance of the message contents
 2. To state the necessary speed of delivery
 3. To state the need for a reply
 4. To state the need to relay the message
- 3-39. What is the time requirement for the delivery of an immediate message?
1. 10 minutes
 2. 20 minutes
 3. 30 minutes
 4. 40 minutes
- 3-40. What is the time requirement for the delivery of a flash message?
1. As fast as humanly possible, with an objective of less than 10 minutes
 2. 15 minutes
 3. 20 minutes
 4. 25 minutes

- 3-41. What is the single letter indicator for an immediate message?
1. I
 2. O
 3. P
 4. X

<p>NABC DE NKZO-P-R 080950Z OCT 96-FM NKZO-TO NABC NRST-INFO NJFK NGGO GR10</p>

Figure 3B.—Message information.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-42 THROUGH 3-44, REFER TO FIGURE 3B.

- 3-42. The originator considers the message to be of relatively greater importance to what stations?
1. NJFK and NGGO
 2. NKZO and NJFK
 3. NGGO and NKZO
 4. NABC and NRST
- 3-43. The originator considers the message to be of less relative importance to what stations?
1. NKZO and NABC
 2. NJFK and NGGO
 3. NABC and NRST
 4. NKZO and NRST
- 3-44. When was the message ready for transmission?
1. 0950 Greenwich mean time on 8 Oct 96
 2. 0950 local time on 8 Oct 96
 3. 0809 Greenwich mean time on 5 Oct 96
 4. 0809 local time on 5 Oct 96
- 3-45. What person usually assigns the DTG of an outgoing visual message?
1. The originator
 2. The drafter
 3. The communications watch officer
 4. The transmitting Signalman

- 3-46. Why should you inform the communications center if you assign a DTG to a message?
1. Each command's DTG is different
 2. A DTG is a positive means of identification
 3. To keep them informed of the number of messages you receive
 4. To make sure you do not receive too many messages
- 3-47. You can include a maximum of how many prosigns in the address component of a visual message?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-48. Of the following elements, which one should immediately follow the preamble?
1. The DTG
 2. The group count
 3. The originator's sign
 4. The originator's call sign
- 3-49. What prosign is used to identify the action addressee of a visual message?
1. FM
 2. TO
 3. INFO
 4. XMT
- 3-50. What prosign is used to identify the exempt addressee of a visual message?
1. FM
 2. TO
 3. INFO
 4. XMT
- 3-51. Under what condition may you omit the address component of a visual message?
1. When all addressees are included in the call
 2. When the information addressees immediately follow the transmission instructions
 3. When the information addressees are absent from the formation
 4. When the information addressees are with the formation
- 3-52. What prosign is contained in the prefix of a naval message?
1. AA
 2. GR
 3. WA
 4. WB
- 3-53. Instructions for the use of accounting symbols are found in what publication?
1. JANAP 128
 2. JANAP 130
 3. JANAP 185
 4. JANAP 199
- 3-54. What part(s) of a message should you count to determine the group count of the message?
1. The heading only
 2. The ending only
 3. The text only
 4. The heading, the ending, and the text
- 3-55. When sending an encrypted message, you should place the group count in what part(s)?
1. The heading only
 2. The ending only
 3. The text
 4. The heading and the ending
- 3-56. In what type of message may you omit the group count element?
1. Codress message
 2. Plain language message
 3. Encrypted message
 4. Abbreviated service message

- 3-57. Punctuations are not counted as groups unless they are abbreviated or spelled out.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-58. Indicate the correct group count of the following message: NKZO DE NJFK-L-R-100827~~Z~~ OCT 96 BT UNCLAS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT OSCAR AT 101010~~Z~~ OCT 96. REQUEST HIGH-LINE TRANSFER OF GOODS UPON COMMENCING AT NOON. BT.
1. 12
 2. 15
 3. 18
 4. 19
- 3-59. What prosign immediately precedes and follows the text?
1. BT
 2. IMI
 3. GR
 4. TO
- 3-60. What is the textual format of a naval message designed to accomplish?
1. Readability and conciseness
 2. Shortness and cogency
 3. Succinctness and summarization
 4. Terseness and authority
- 3-61. What is the highest classification authorized for transmission of a visual message?
1. Unclassified
 2. Confidential
 3. Secret
 4. Top Secret

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-62 THROUGH 3-64, REFER TO THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: THE COMMANDING OFFICER RELEASES A MESSAGE CONTAINING THE ELEMENTS IN COLUMN A. SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU WILL TRANSMIT THESE ELEMENTS.

	<u>A. ELEMENTS</u>	<u>B. ORDER</u>
3-62.	Subject	1. 1
3-63.	Text	2. 2
3-64.	Classification	3. 3

- 3-65. The elements of a message include (A) reference, (B) special project nickname, (C) flag word, (D) special category marking, and (E) an exercise identification. In what order should you place these elements before sending the message?
1. D, E, A, B, C
 2. D, E, B, C, A
 3. A, B, C, E, D
 4. B, C, A, E, D
- 3-66. When you are transmitting by flashing light, should you identify the paragraph of a single-paragraph message? If so, how?
1. Yes; by number
 2. Yes; by letter
 3. Yes; by transmitting PARA
 4. No
- 3-67. What individual aboard ship is authorized to send a Confidential message by visual means?
1. The commanding officer
 2. The executive officer
 3. The communication officer
 4. The signal officer

- 3-68. What elements should you normally include in the ending of each plaindress message you transmit?
1. Prosign BT and a time group
 2. Time group and final instructions
 3. Time group and ending sign
 4. Final instructions and ending sign
- 3-69. While transmitting the second long-break prosign, you realize that you have signaled 2 rather than ~~Z~~ as the date-time group in the suffix. After sending the long-break prosign, what procedure should you follow to correct the mistake?
1. C 101515~~Z~~
 2. C 2 to read ~~Z~~
 3. C WA OILER 101515~~Z~~
 4. C WA OILER IS 101515~~Z~~
- 3-70. What prosign is NOT preceded by C when instructing a receiving station to correct portions of the text?
1. AA
 2. AB
 3. WB
 4. GR
- 3-71. You have two routine messages to send to the same ship. As a part of the final instructions of the first message, what signal should you send to indicate to the receiving station you have another message for them?
1. B
 2. BR
 3. B Routine
 4. MORE TO FOLLOW
- 3-72. If you request the receiving station to repeat back a message you transmit to them, what prosign should you use in the final instructions?
1. K
 2. L
 3. G
 4. C
- 3-73. What prosign means THIS IS THE END OF MY TRANSMISSION TO YOU, AND NO RESPONSE IS REQUIRED OR EXPECTED?
1. ~~AS~~
 2. ~~AR~~
 3. ~~AS~~ ~~AR~~
 4. ~~AR~~ ~~AS~~
- 3-74. What abbreviation identifies a plain-language service message?
1. SER
 2. SVC
 3. MSG
 4. A-SER
- 3-75. In what part of a message should you insert information that designates it as a service message?
1. The procedure component of the heading
 2. The preamble component
 3. The text
 4. The ending